labour for a large population. The freights on the imports would also be materially reduced. If Government could not find funds, a loan might be floated and mercantile houses like Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield would be glad to come forward with large investments in the concern. He, therefore, requested that his suggestion might be favourably considered.

Another requirement was the establishment of a Mercantile Information Bureau. Owing to the lack of reliable knowledge of advantageous markets, Travancore goods did not fetch the price they ought to secure. He, therefore, urged the appointment of a competent expert who would always be available to give his timely advice and help to the Indian merchants. When some merchants at least became fully tutored, they would start Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations and Government aid would no longer be required.

The Member also pleaded for the utilisation of the local raw products for developing the indigenous industries and regretted that the monopoly for the collection of certain oil-seeds from all lands at the disposal of Government should have been given to a Bombay Firm for 20 years from 1914. He suggested that a Special Officer should be appointed to collect the minor forest produce and dispose of them to the best advantage of the State. Government should also prevent the export of medicinal plants, herbs, honey, &c., which should be allowed only after the requirements of the Ayurveda Department had been fully met.

The Member requested that adequate funds might be placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries for the development of indigenous industries and for an industrial training being given to a large number of young men with a view to prevent un-employment and its consequences. In conclusion, he submitted that Government should show a parental fondness for purchasing articles made in the country such as brown paper from the Punalore Mills, and go in for foreign goods only when they were not available locally.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

69. Suggestions for the development of industries and trade in the State.

Mr. S. Vanniaperumal (Member, Trading Classes, Kottar) submitted that the chief impediments to the development of industries and trade in the country were lack of capital and expert knowledge. Co-operation was also wanting. The people could not be expected to achieve anything substantial without aid and encouragement from Government. The Member then made the following suggestions:—

(1) New industries should be encouraged by liberal grants from the State.

(2) Sugar, cotton and soap factories should be started and worked by Government.

(3) Arrangements should be made for the grant of loans to registered societies at a low rate of interest and for the establishment of Banks in important places.

(4) Industrial schools and factories should be opened in all important places.

(5) Arrangements should be made for the formation of Trades Associations.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

70. Necessity for the appointment of a Committee for the development of industries and trade.

Mr. D. Francis (Member, Nominated) said that trade and industry in the State were still in their infancy and that they required State aid for their development. He suggested the following measures for the consideration of Government:—

1. A State Bank should be opened to afford financial help to the merchants of the country.

2. A Department of Commerce should be organised.

3. Government should actively help the promotion of Joint Stock Companies for undertaking new industries.

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